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TRIAL of Mr. HASTINGS—Extracted from a London News-Paper of the 11th of March last.

[Perhaps a ſcene of greater enormities never was exhibited to mankind, than is unfolded in the charges againſt Mr. Haſtings, whom Mr. Burke ſtyles, "the head, chief and ſoul; the commander and Captain-General of the enormities in India"—To give ſome idea of his cruelties—for his peculations are without number, and deſcription would lack in the recital—we ſhall lay before our readers ſome extracts from the ſpeeches of Mr. Burke, made on the three firſt days of the trial. After deſcribing the villanies of the infamous Congo Burwant Sing, a Secretary employed by Mr. Haſtings to aſſiſt him in his wicked works—a perſon whom the friends as well as the enemies of Mr. Haſtings, agreed was the moſt atrocious villain India ever produced—Mr. Burke proceeds:]

"NEXT in infamy to Congo Burwant Sing, and ſecond only to him in villainy, was Devi Sing; one of the moſt ſhocking monſters that ever ſtained the page of hiſtory. This villain, driven on account of his infamous adminiſtration from one important ſtation which he held, was able to obtain, through his partner in iniquity Congo Burwant Sing, a moſt lucrative ſituation under the company; he was admitted at a time when he was a bankrupt, and owed a10,000l. to farm the revenue of a very large diſtrict. One part of his inſtructions was, that he ſhould not raiſe the rents or impoſe new taxes upon the inhabitants; but ſuch inſtructions did not weigh much with a man, who knew that if he broke through them, he was ſure of impunity through the powerful influence of Congo Burwant Sing.

He therefore reſolved by plunder and rapine of every ſort, to make the moſt of his bargain. He immediately raiſed the rents, contrary to his inſtructions—he threw the people of quality as well as others into priſon, and there made them give bonds to what amount he pleaſed, as the purchaſe of their liberty. Theſe bonds he afterwards put in force—firſt, he put their demeſne lands up to auction, and they were knocked down at one year's purchaſe, though the uſual price of land in that country was ten. The real purchaſer was himſelf. Next he ſold the lands they held by leaſe; next the lands given by the then owners or their anceſtors, for the pious and humane purpoſes of providing for the ſick and infirm—laſtly, he ſold even the very ground deſtined for the burial of the owners; and this was to them from the nature of their education and religion, the moſt heart-rending of all their loſſes. This, however, was not all—he made uſe of a ſpecies of pillory, which in India, is more dreadful than death, becauſe it drives people from their caſt; thoſe who have been diſgraced by this pillory, no matter whether with or without a juſt cauſe, are as it were excommunicated; they are diſowned by their own tribe, nay, by their own neareſt relations, and are driven out into the ſociety of the outcaſts of ſociety. This pillory is a bullock with a drum on each ſide, and the perſon who is once ſeated on it, is ever after diſgraced and degraded, and his poſterity. Devi Sing had this tremendous bullock walking through the villages—at his approach the inhabitants fled—and ſo general was their deſertion of their habitations, that an Engliſhman travelled 45 miles without ſeeing a fire or a light in any houſe.

The poor myots, or huſbandmen, were treated in a manner that would never gain belief if it was not atteſted by the records of the company; and Mr Burke thought it neceſſary to apologize to their Lordſhips for the horrid relation, with which he would be obliged to harrow up their feelings. The worthy Commiſſioner Patterſon, who had authenticated the particulars of this relation, had wiſhed that, for the credit of human nature, he might have drawn a veil over them; but as he had been ſent to inquire into them, he muſt in diſcharge of his duty, ſtate thoſe particulars, however ſhocking they were to his feelings. The cattle and corn of the huſbandmen were ſold for leſs than a quarter of their value, and their huts reduced to aſhes!—The unfortunate owners were obliged to borrow from uſurers, that they might diſcharge their bonds, which had unjuſtly and illegally been extorted from them while they were in confinement; and ſuch was the determination of the infernal fiend, Devi Sing, to have theſe bonds diſcharged, that the wretched huſbandmen were obliged to borrow money, not at 20, or 30, or 40, or 50, but at SIX HUNDRED per cent. to ſatisfy him! Thoſe who could not raiſe the money, were moſt cruelly tortured. Cords were drawn tight round the fingers, until the fleſh of the four on each hand was actually incorporated and become one ſolid maſs; the fingers were then ſeparated by wedges of iron and wood driven in between them. Others were tied two and two by the feet and thrown acroſs a wooden bar, upon which they hung with their feet uppermoſt; they were then beat on the ſoles of their feet, until their toe nails dropped off.

They were afterwards beat about the head until the blood guſhed out at the mouth, noſe and ears; were alſo flogged upon the naked body with bamboo canes, and prickly buſhes; and above all, with ſome poiſonous weeds, which were of a moſt cauſtick nature, and burnt at every touch. The cruelty of the monſter who had ordered all this, had contrived how to tear the mind as well as the body; he frequently had a father and a ſon tied naked to one another by the feet and arms, and then flogged until the ſkin was torn from the fleſh; and he had the deviliſh ſatisfaction to know that every blow muſt hurt; for if one eſcaped the ſon, his ſenſibility was wounded by the knowledge he had, that the blow had fallen upon his father; when the ſame torture was felt by the father, when he knew that every blow that miſſed him had fallen upon his ſon.

The treatment of the females could not be deſcribed; dragged forth from the inmoſt receſſes of their houſes, which the religion of the country had made ſo many ſanctuaries, they were expoſed naked to the public view: The virgins were carried to the court of juſtice where they might naturally have looked for protection; but now they looked for it in vain, for in the face of the Miniſters of juſtice, in the face of the ſpectators, in the face of the ſun, thoſe tender and modeſt virgins were brutally violated. The only difference between their treatment and that of the mothers, was, that the former were diſhonoured in the face of the day, the latter, in the gloomy receſſes of their dungeons. Other females had the nipples of their breaſts put in a cliſt of bamboo and torn off: What modeſty in all nations moſt careſully conceals, this monſter revealed to view, and conſumed by ſlow fires; nay ſome of the monſtrous tools of this monſter Devi Sing, had, horrid to tell! carried their unnatural brutality ſo far as to drink in the ſource of generation and life.

Here Mr. Burke dropt his head upon his hands, unable to proceed, ſo greatly was he oppreſſed by the horror which he felt at this relation. The effect of it was viſible through the whole auditory; a lady, who was in the Great Chamberlain's box fainted away—Several other ladies ſunk under the agitation of their feelings; among others Mrs. Siddons—albeit ſhe is uſed to ſcenes of ſorrow—fainted away. Certainly ſuch a tragedy was never exhibited on any ſtage.

Mr Burke having recovered himſelf, ſaid, that the fathers and the huſbands of the hapleſs females were the moſt harmleſs and induſtrious ſet of men; content with ſcarcely ſufficient for the ſupport of nature, they gave almoſt the whole produce of their labour to the Eaſt-India company; thoſe hands which had been broken by perſons under the company's authority, produced to all England the comforts of their morning and evening tea; for it was with the rent produced by their induſtry, the inveſtments were made for the trade to China, where the tea which we uſe was bought.

He then called upon their Lordſhips to prevent the effects of the divine indignation upon the Britiſh empire, by bringing to juſtice the man who could employ ſo infernal an agent. Thoſe wretched huſbandmen would with thoſe ſhattered hands lifted up to Heaven, call down its vengeance upon their undoers: He conjured their Lordſhips to avert that vengeance by puniſhing them, who had ſo groſsly abuſed the power given them by this country.

Mr. Burke was here taken ill; but he ſoon recovered, and was proceeding, when he was ſeized with a cramp in his ſtomach, and diſabled from proceeding; he was ſoon relieved from his pain, but was too exhauſted to be able to proceed. The court immediately adjourned.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

LOSS OF CORINGA.

AS the ſubject of the melancholy effects of the late inundation of the ſea, on the coaſt of Coromandel, naturally engages the attention of all ranks of perſons, we are happy to be enabled, by the arrival of the Ravenſworth on Saturday laſt, to lay before our readers ſome authentic particulars of that dreadful cataſtrophe, which is contained in the following extract of a letter from Madapollum, dated 29th May, 1787.

"For ſome days the ſky bore a very angry and menacing aſpect, on the 18th and 19th it blew ſtrong gales from the E. and N. E. On the 20th about 8 in the morning, we had heavy ſhowers, accompanied by violent guſts of wind from N. E. At eleven it encreaſed ſo much that we found it neceſſary to barricade our doors. At half paſt one it blew a perfect hurricane from N. N. W. with hard and inceſſant rain, and every room in the houſe was covered with water, in ſpite of our exertions to prevent it. At three our reſident quitted the factory houſe and came to mine; about forty minutes afterwards, news was brought of the corner room having fallen in, which was ſoon followed by the oppoſite room, and the Verah facing the river. At five the wind veered to W. by S. and ſoon after 6 began to abate; about midnight it became moderate, and in the morning we ventured to crawl forth, to view the havock and deſtation cauſed by this dreadful ſtorm.

"The reſident's houſe was the firſt object that attracted our notice. Half of it was demoliſhed and the windows to the weſtward blown in. The river had made an encroachment of near 20 yards, and had ſwept away many houſes in the village. Few trees were left ſtanding, and ſuch whoſe roots did not give way, were reduced to their mere trunks. Not a houſe of the poor natives that were not entirely deſtroyed or rendered uninhabitable. A new doney that was on the ſtocks, was blown keel upwards. Many lives, and a number of cattle muſt inevitably have been loſt, and the country round preſents a moſt melancholy appearance. The oldeſt inhabitants never remembered ſuch a gale, nor did their forefathers hand down to them a tradition of one ſo deſtructive. There are ſome here who were at Madraſs, in the memorable ſtorm of 1758, who declare, what we experienced on the 20th was far more ſevere.

"Coringa, by all accounts, is rendered a complete waſte, and the number of inhabitants who ſuffered by the calamities of this dreadful day, is computed at about 10,000. But this calculation ſeems overdone, as I queſtion if there were ſo many people to deſtroy. It is however too true, that the havock has been ſhocking. Mrs. Carſon's ſituation was dreadful; When the ſea ruſhed in on Coringa She had juſt time to get on the terrace of the houſe, and the water was on a level and riſing, when the wind providentially changed and drove it back. She was eighteen hours in this wretched ſtate, expecting death every moment."

April 12. The preparation over all the North of Ireland, for emigrating to America, is truly alarming: Not leſs than 600 paſſengers have engaged to ſail aboard one veſſel, the Alexander, Capt Pinkerton, now lying at Londonderry.

The preſent Miniſter ſeems determined to tax the luxuries of life—the tobacco trade is ſpeedily to be put under the exciſe—that will be followed by an exciſe on ſugars, which muſt produce an immenſe revenue.

A Courier is arrived at Verſailles from Madrid. His diſpatches contain a poſitive refuſal from the King of Spain, to permit any Ruſſian ſhip of war into the ports of his kingdom, with an aſſurance that if any of them remain in the Archipelago, he will declare war againſt the Empreſs.

The Turks have declared war againſt Poland. The Turkiſh army, conſiſting of 30,000 men cantoned in Moldavia, and in the neighbourhood of Choczim, is in ſight of the Imperial army, conſiſting of 80,000, and it was expected, by letters dated the 15th of March, that an action would very ſoon take place.

The Grand Duke of Ruſſia, who was to have taken the command in Taurida, is not to leave Peterſburg at all, after every preparation had been made for his departure. The cauſe of this ſudden change is not known. Count Alexis Orlow has reſigned the command of the fleet, and has recommended (our countryman) Vice-Admiral Greig.

The ſtory that has been induſtriouſly propagated of the marriage of Earl Cornwallis is not true.

Extract of a letter from Genoa, March 13.

"An agent is arrived here to negociate on behalf of the Empreſs Queen of Ruſſia with the Senate, for furniſhing her ſhips of war while in the Mediterranean ſea, with neceſſaries of every kind, and permitting them to repair and refit in the harbours of the republic. This requeſt under countenance of ſome powerful neighbours, whom it would not be politic to diſoblige, will be complied with. Great care will, however, be taken, that theſe foreigners carry away none of our ſeamen or artificers."

A letter from Varrovie, dated the 25th of February from a correſpondent of conſequence, is juſt arrived, by which we learn that a band of thieves; compoſed of Bohemians and Valaques, amounting to near 500 men, had in the month of January, ſurrounded the Cuſtom-Houſe at Bulza, upon the frontiers of Turkey, killed the clerks and ſervants, and ſeized upon 30,000 florins, which they found in the office, notice of which being given to General Bielick, he deſpatched a party of Light Horſe after the robbers, who coming up with them, after they had penetrated ſome diſtance in the Turkiſh territory, attacked and defeated them, took 200 priſoners, and ſeized upon the plunder they had with them, which was conſiderable.

An apology being made to the Baſhaw for this invaſion, he nobly replied, that hiſhonefty ſhould find protection no where; and that if he had notice of the affair he would have ſtopped the thieves, and have given them up to juſtice, notwithſtanding his maſter was on the eve of hoſtilities with Poland, and juſtly incenſed againſt the Republic. Let the Chriſtian bluſh at this generoſity, and learn moral honeſty from the Turk.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

COTTON.

IT muſt afford the utmoſt pleaſure to every good citizen, to be informed that the cotton manufactory lately eſtabliſhed in this city is in a very flouriſhing condition. Many of our patriotic citizens are cloathing themſelves with the jeans made by it.

In the courſe of a few years, the different wares made from cotton may ſupply the uſe of woollens, which, from the infancy of our country, and the preſent ſtate of its cultivation, cannot be procured in a ſufficient quantity to clothe all our inhabitants. Cotton enough may be raiſed in the ſouthern ſtates, to clothe not only every citizen in America, but half the inhabitants of Europe. It is much to be wiſhed that machines for carding and ſpinning cotton, ſimilar to thoſe now at work in Philadelphia, were eſtabliſhed in all our county towns and villages. GERMANTOWN, in particular, ſhould take the lead in this buſineſs. That town has been famous for the manufacturing of ſaddles, ſtockings, and carriages.—It will be her own fault, if ſhe is not celebrated as much as formerly for her ſkill and ſucceſs in the manufactory of jeans, fuſtains, velvets, velverets, corduroys, and even muſlins.

SUN-FLOWER OIL.

It appears from experiments made formerly in this ſtate, that a buſhel of ſun-flower ſeeds yields a gallon of oil, and that an acre of ground planted with the ſeed, at three feet apart, will yield between forty and fifty buſhels of the ſeed. This oil is as mild as ſweet oil, and is equally agreeable with it in ſallads, and as a medicine. It may moreover be uſed with advantage in paints, varniſhes and ointments. From its being manufactured in our country, it may always be procured and uſed in a freſh ſtate.—The oil is expreſſed from the ſeed in the ſame manner that cold drawn linſeed oil is obtained from flaxſeed, and with as little trouble.—Sweet olive oil ſells for ſix ſhillings a quart. Should the oil of the ſun-flower ſell for only two thirds of that price, the product of an acre of ground, ſuppoſing it to yield only forty buſhels of the ſeed, will be £. 32, a ſum far beyond the product of an acre of ground in any kind of grain. The ſeed is raiſed with little trouble, and grows in land of moderate fertility. It may be gathered and ſhelled, fit for the extraction of the oil, by women and children.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

THE Marquis de LUZERNE has been inſtructed by the French Miniſtry to require ſome explanatory reaſons from our Court relative to the regiments intended for India.

After a fortnight of mild weather, it began to ſnow yeſterday morning about eight o'clock, and continued for near an hour. The weather ſince is extremely cold. In the north of England, and in Scotland, they have had a ſevere ſeaſon, without any intermiſſion.

Much damage was done on Thurſday to the ſhipping in the river, below the bridge, in conſequence of the highneſs of the wind. In St. James's Park many trees were ſtripped of their branches, but the moſt remarkable circumſtance was, that many fiſh were actually blown upon the land, out of the canal, in St. James's Park.

April 7. The Pope, it is ſaid, intends making a free port of Ripa Granda, ſituated on the Tyber. The commerce and manufactures in the Eccleſiaſtical States have at length engaged the attention of his Holineſs.

The Ruſſians are ſaid to have applied to the Dutch for tranſports, and to have been refuſed by them.

Our laſt letters from the continent adviſe, that orders had juſt been iſſued for all Engliſh and French viſitors to quit the Emperor's army.

The ſhallow pretext of the Spaniards for their preſent naval armaments, begins to be ſeen through at laſt, even by our ſhort-ſighted rulers; and remonſtrances againſt them are about to be preſented by Mr. Eden:—The objection to the Ruſſian fleet paſſing the Mediterranean, was a political tub thrown out for the amuſement of the Britiſh whale, and has ſucceeded ſo far, as to enable the Houſe of Bourbon to increaſe their marine, contrary to the ſpirit of the laſt treaty.

Letters from Hamburgh, dated the 21ſt ult. ſay, that a great majority of the burghers of Dantzick have determined to deliver up that city to the Pruſſian Monarch, deeming it the ſureſt and moſt effectual method to re-eſtabliſh the ruined commerce of that once flouriſhing port.

The Auſtrians have taken Banjalucka, after an obſtinate defence, in which they loſt 2000 men, and the Turks 1500. Dubiza has alſo ſurrendered to the Imperial arms, and 2000 priſoners of war.

A cabinet council has been held upon the diſpatches received from Spain, they not being at all ſatisfactory to this Court.

The Duke de Crillon has received orders from the Court of Madrid to repair immediately to Cadiz; for what purpoſe is not known; but as, notwithſtanding his failure before Gibraltar, he is in high eſtimation as a General, we may preſume that he is deſtined to ſome important ſervice. Since his conqueſt of Fort Mahon and Minorca, he is called by his Catholic Majeſty's orders, Duke de Crillon Mahon.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Leipſic, we are informed, that a revolution had happened in Ruſſia, and that the Empreſs was dethroned.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, March 5.

"By an edict of the Grand Signior the following prayer is to be recited four times a day by all the Muſſulmen

"Creator of all the worlds, Lord of Heaven and earth; thou whoſe immoveable and glorious throne obſcures the ſun, moon, and ſtars; thou who ruleſt the vaſt and raging ocean with as much eaſe as a drop of the morning dew; thou who by thy ſupreme power can reduce the univerſe to nothing: We implore thy protection, ſuccour, and help; hear us, pity us, and grant our prayers; thou formerly didſt ſend thy Prophet to give us thy holy laws and commandments; we have tranſgreſſed them; we are ſinners, and this has brought down thine anger upon us, which has awakened our enemies and has cauſed the land of the faithful this moment to groan beneath the weight of their chariots, and their neighing horſes to trample it under their feet: Lift not thine avenging arm againſt us; hide thy face from our ſins, and turn thine anger from us; baffle the bloody projects of thine enemies and our's, render their threats in vain, reduce thoſe infidel nations to duſt, reſtore to thy people their former courage and confidence, and the arches of the temple of Mecca ſhall reſound with praiſes and thankſgivings unto thee."

Extract of a letter from the CALCUTTA CHRONICLE dated September 6. 1787.

"WE hear from Arcot, that there has been very ſevere weather there for ſome days; that on the 4th inſt. about 12 o'clock at night, a violent ſtorm, attended with thunder and lightning came on, and continued for a conſiderable time. The lightning ſtruck the ſtorehouſe of the ſecond regiment of cavalry, which, with the ſtores it contained, and two ſerjeants houſes adjoining, were entirely conſumed: Happily no lives were loſt.—Several officers quarters were ſo much damaged as to be rendered almoſt uninhabitable.

Different, and in ſome meaſure contradictory accounts having been circulated, reſpecting Scindeah's late engagements, a correſpondent has favoured us with the following, which, he ſays, may be depended on. Early in the morning of the 29th of laſt month, the armies of Scindeah and the Rajah of Jynaghur came to an engagement, which continued till night put an end to it. Victory continued doubtful from day break to the end of the battle; nor was it then known on which ſide the advantage preponderated.

The Eſther ſnow arrived in the river on Saturday laſt, from a voyage of diſcovery. She touched at Fort Marlbro, and Fort St. George; left the former the 9th of laſt month, and the latter the 1ſt inſtant. By the Eſther, we learn the diſtreſſful fate of the fort of Nutall, a garriſon ſituated on the S. W. coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, which was occaſioned by one of the acts which are expreſſive of joy and feſtivity. On the 4th of laſt June, in firing the cuſtomary ſalutes, one of the houſes, by ſome extraordinary and unaccountable means took fire, and communicated the flames with ſuch rapidity to the reſt, that in the courſe of very little more than half an hour, all the houſes in the fort were burnt to the ground.

What adds to the horrors of the day is, that the inhabitants were juſt recovering from an epidemical diſtemper, which had raged amongſt them a few months before, reſembling (if not in fact) the ſmall pox.

This diſtemper has been ſo very deſtructive, that a great part of the crop of rice lay rotting on the ground for want of people to reap the harveſt.

It may be preſumed, that in ſuch a ſcene many muſt have loſt their lives, although the accounts do not minutely point out the particular diſtreſſes which were in this reſpect experienced.

EDINBURGH, March 3.

ON the 7th inſt. between two and three o'clock in the morning, the Ceres, Surfield, and the Hurry, Diviſion, both belonging to Newcaſtle, ſailing in company on their voyage to Rochelle, about ſeven leagues to the weſtward of Beachy Head, wind S W. by W. the Ceres tacked, and before the crew had got the ſails trimed, the Hurry, in bearing up for the Ceres, the wind on the beam, run on board the Ceres, and ſtruck her on the ſtarboard bow, broke her anchor, and tore up the cat head. The Hurry, ſhot over the hauſe of the Ceres, and dropped a long ſide, and in about five minutes went to the bottom. All hands on board, fifteen in number, periſhed, except the mate, who happily caught hold of a rope which hung from the bowſprit of the Ceres, by which means he ſaved his life—The Ceres arrived at Plymouth the 10th inſt. with the mate of the Hurry on board, all well.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Feb. 28.

"On Tueſday night the northern mail was ſtopped about the hour of twelve, a mile on this ſide of Droghead, by two men with their faces blackened. The mail contained no leſs than 56 bags, every one of which they carried off. And laſt night the northern mail was again ſtopped between Drogheda and Dunleer, and plundered of 15 bags. It is aprehended that there is ſome object in view by the freebooters beſides the acquiſition of whatever bank-paper the letters might contain.

DUBLIN, Feb. 16.

A FORGERY has been lately diſcovered on the National Bank, for which a citizen, who formerly maintained a character of the higheſt credit and reputation, is apprehended and lodged in the new priſon. The forgery was a promiſſory note, with the indorſements of four or five reputable citizens counterfeited. The ſum which was received on it was 500l.

April 1. About two years ago it was reported and believed that one Boardman, an old bachelor with a ſmall freehold in the county of Fermanagh, was going to be married. This report alarmed his brother and nephew, who expected to fall heirs to his fortune: And they conſpired the death of this unfortunate man. The ſon, with one accomplice, went in the night to his uncle's houſe, and demanded admittance, which an old domeſtic, through terror, gave him. And ſuch was this ruffian's rage for blood, that, without ſecuring this domeſtic, he went directly into his uncle's room, denounced his murderous intention. The uncle propoſed directly to ſettle his freehold upon him; but no entreaty could prevail; he ſnapped his piſtol at the old man, which miſſed fire, and might have given pauſe for reflection, to a mind leſs depraved than his—but this only whetted his rage; he diſpatched him at length after a repetition of the moſt inhuman blows and ſtabs.—The murderer was ſuffered to be at large for a conſiderable time; but at length was apprehended, and convicted on trial, at the laſt Enniſkillen aſſizes, ſix he was executed two days after.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 10.

BY a letter from Muſkingham, dated the 17th ult. we learn that the perſons ſent thither by the Ohio company, are proceeding with a ſpirit becoming the importance of the undertaking they are engaged in; that they were in the higheſt ſpirits; much pleaſed with the country; had compleated the ſurvey of the eight acre lots, and had prepared 100 acres of land, which they were then planting with corn: That many of the Delaware and Wyandot Indians had brought the produce of their winters hunt to Fort Harmer this ſpring, and that there is not the leaſt doubt but that all the Indians as far as Sanduſky, will carry their ſkins and furs to the New City building at the confluence of the Ohio and Muſkingham, ſhould the propoſed treaty terminate to their ſatisfaction. Genſeng may be had there in any quantities requiſite for the purpoſes of trade. The letter writer adds, that he is much pleaſed with the Ohio company's purchaſe, and that the New City will be one of the moſt delightful ſituations in the world, and muſt unavoidably ſoon grow into a place of conſequence.

The Jews reſident in Rome have offered to the Pope a very enormous ſum, if his Holineſs will allow them to turn the ſtream of the Tyber, and clear the bed of the river, preſuming that they will then find immenſe riches in ſtatuary, coins, and other things.—This, however, is much oppoſed by the cardinals Bomomee and Albany, who have preſented a memorial to the Pope, ſtating in the firſt place, that they believe it impracticable, and if practicable, the great danger there will be of occaſioning a plague in conſequence of the ſtench that will ariſe in the hot ſeaſon of the year from the bed of the river. Theſe reaſons will probably occaſion the ſcheme to be rejected.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 17.*

THE public are hereby informed, that a conſiderable number of BASE HALF JOHANNES have lately been brought to this city from the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and it is ſaid they have been imported there, from the Weſt Indies. They are ſo well done as to paſs on thoſe not conſtantly in the receipt of gold, and well acquainted with the genuine pieces they repreſent. The weight of ſome is barely 9dwts.——of others 9dwts. 2 gra. and 9dwts 3 gra. They have not been cut, and look freſh though bearing date 1771, 1776, and 1777.—The figures expreſſing the dates in all of them are longer, and not ſo ſtrongly marked; the hair on the back of the head is much coarſer, and the piece feels rather thicker, than the genuine Half Joe.

LONDON.

A PROCLAMATION *iſſued the 19th day of March*, 1788.

WHEREAS by an act made in the twenty-third year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, intituled, "An act for preventing certain inſtruments from being required from ſhips belonging to the United States of America; and to give to his Majeſty, for a limited time, certain powers for the better carrying on trade and commerce between the ſubjects of his Majeſty's dominions and the inhabitants of the ſaid United States;" which ſaid act has been continued by ſeveral ſubſequent acts until the fifth day of April, 1788. And whereas by an act made in the twenty-fourth year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An act to extend the powers of an act made in the twenty-third year of his preſent Majeſty, for giving his Majeſty certain powers for the better carrying on trade and commerce between the ſubjects of his Majeſty's dominions and the inhabitants of the United States of America, to the trade and commerce of this kingdom with the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, with reſpect to certain articles therein mentioned," the powers given by the ſaid recited act were extended to the trade and intercourſe between this kingdom and the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, ſo far as the ſame might relate to iron, hemp, and ſail cloth, and other articles of the produce of any place bordering on the Baltic, which might be exported from this kingdom; which laſt mentioned act has alſo by ſeveral ſubſequent acts been continued until the ſaid 5th day of April, 1788.

And whereas by another act paſſed in this preſent ſeſſion of Parliament, intituled, "An act to continue the laws now in force for regulating the trade between the ſubjects of his Majeſty's dominions and the inhabitants of the territories belonging to the United States of America, ſo far as the ſame relate to the trade and commerce carried on between this kingdom and the inhabitants of the countries belonging to the ſaid United States of America;" it is declared to be expedient that the ſaid act of the twenty-third year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, ſo far only as the ſame extends to the trade and commerce carried on between this kingdom and the people and territories belonging to the United States of America; and alſo that the ſaid act of the twenty-fourth year of his preſent Majeſty's reign ſhould be further continued and be in force; and it is hereby enacted, that the ſaid act ſhall continue and be in force until the 5th day of April, 1789; his majeſty doth thereupon, by and with the advice of his privy council, hereby ordain and declare, that any unmanufactured goods and merchandizes the *importation* of which into this kingdom is not prohibited by law, (except fiſh, oil, blubber, whale fins, and ſpermaceti) and any pig iron, bar iron, pitch, tar, turpentine, roſin, pot-aſh, pearl-aſh, indigo, maſts yards, and bowſprits, being the growth or production of any of the territories of the United States of America, may (until further order) be imported directly from thence into any of the ports of this kingdom, either in Britiſh-built ſhips, owned by his Majeſty's ſubjects, and navigated according to law, or in ſhips built in the countries belonging to the United States of America, or any of them, and owned by the ſubjects of the ſaid United States, or any of them, and whereof the maſter and three-fourths of the mariners at leaſt are ſubjects of the ſaid United States, or any of them; and may be entered and landed in any port of this kingdom, upon payment of the ſame duties as the like ſort of goods or merchandize are or may be ſubject and liable to if imported in Britiſh built ſhips, owned by his Majeſty's ſubjects, and navigated according to law, from any Britiſh iſland or plantation in America, and no other, notwithſtanding ſuch goods or merchandize, or the ſhips in which the ſame may be brought, may not

be accompanied with the certificates or other documents heretofore required by law. And it is hereby further ordered, that there shall be the same drawbacks and bounties on merchandizes and goods *exported* from Great Britain into the territories of the said United States of America, or any of them, as are or may hereafter be allowed by law, upon the exportation of the like goods or merchandize to any of the islands, plantations, or colonies, belonging to the crown of Great Britain in America; and that (until further order) there shall be allowed and paid the same drawbacks on the exportation of any sort of foreign hemp, or foreign iron, exported from Great Britain into any British colony or plantation in America, or into the territories of the United States of America, or any of them, as are or may hereafter be allowed by law upon the exportation of the like sort of hemp or iron, and under the same rules, regulations, restrictions, penalties, and forfeitures in all respects, as such drawbacks are allowed and paid, or are subject and liable to by law, upon the exportation of such hemp and iron into other foreign parts.

And his Majesty is hereby farther pleased to order, that any tobacco, being the growth or production of any of the territories of the said United States of America, (until further order) be imported, in manner before mentioned, upon payment of the same duties as tobacco imported by British subjects from any British colony or plantation is or may hereafter be subject to; but under and subject, nevertheless, to all and singular regulations of an act made and passed in the twenty-fifth year of his present Majesty, intituled, "An act for the better securing the duties payable on tobacco"

And his Majesty is further pleased to order, that any rice, being the growth or production of any of the territories of the United States of America, which shall be imported directly from thence into any of the ports of this kingdom, in manner above-mentioned, may, upon the importers paying down, in ready money, the duty of eight-pence the hundred weight, being part of the duties now payable on the importation of rice, be landed and warehoused (except as hereinafter excepted) under his Majesty's locks, in such warehouses as shall be approved of for that purpose by the commissioners of his Majesty's customs, or any four or more of them, upon the importer's own bond for payment of the remainder of the duties due and payable for such rice within eighteen months, according to the nett weight and quantity of such rice at the time it shall be so landed. But it is his Majesty's pleasure, nevertheless, that upon the importation of any such rice into the ports of London, Bristol, Portsmouth, Cowes, Liverpool, Lancaster, Falmouth, Pool, Whitehaven, Hull, Greenock, and Port Glasgow, or either of them, in the manner herein before expressed, the importer shall be at liberty, (until further order) to enter and land the same without payment of any duty whatever; in which case such rice shall be warehoused under the joint locks of his Majesty and the proprietors, in such warehouse or warehouses as shall be approved for that purpose by the Commissioners of his Majesty's customs, or any four or more of them; every expence attending which warehousing shall be borne by the said proprietors, and that such proprietor or proprietors, or his or their known agent, shall, from time to time, in all seasonable hours, as occasion may require, have free access to such warehouses, for the purpose of screening and shifting the rice, to prevent its receiving damage, in the presence of some proper officer of the customs. And that if any rice which shall be so imported from the territories of the said United States into either of the ports above-mentioned respectively, and warehoused as aforesaid, shall be taken out of the warehouses wherein the same shall be secured, under the joint locks of his Majesty and the proprietors as aforesaid, for home consumption, the full duties due and payable upon the importation of such rice into this kingdom for home consumption, shall, previously to its being taken out of such warehouses, be paid to the collector of his Majesty's customs at the ports where such rice shall be so warehoused; but that such proprietor, if he intends to export such rice, shall have liberty to export the same from such warehouses respectively, under the usual regulations, without payment of any duty whatever; and that if any rice which shall have been imported into any port of this kingdom, not herein before specially named, and shall have been warehoused upon the importer's bond in manner aforesaid, shall, within the time herein before mentioned, be taken out of the warehouse wherein it shall have been so secure, to be exported directly from thence, the bond entered into for the payment of the said duties thereon shall be discharged in like manner as bonds entered into for the duties upon tobacco, are directed to be discharged by any act of Parliament in force.

And the right honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, and the Lords Commissioners of the admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPHEN COTTRELL.

RICHMOND, June 26.

YESTERDAY *the grand question came on before the Honourable the Convention of this State for the ratification of the Fœderal Constitution, when the ayes and noes being taken, there appeared for the ratification* 89 *votes, and against it* 79. *The form of the ratification with a list of the names of the voters on both sides, will be published in our next. After the vote of ratification a committee of* 17 *or* 18 *members was appointed to prepare such subsequent amendments as it may be thought necessary to recommend for future adoption.*

On Monday the Hon. General Assembly convened agreeable to the Governour's proclamation, but there not appearing a sufficient number of members to proceed to the election of their officers, adjourned till the next day. They again met and having a sufficient number of members to make a House, proceeded to choose their Speaker, when there appeared a majority in favour of THOMAS MATTHEWS, Esquire.

Tuesday last being the anniversary of ST. JOHN the BAPTIST, the honourable society of Free and Accepted Masons, assembled at their lodge, in this city, and went in procession from thence to the church (accompanied by a band of musick) where an excellent Masonic discourse was delivered by the Rev Mr. TALLY. The same was observed by the brotherhood of Manchester.

We learn that Mr. Ferguson, who was lately taken by the Indians, in company with Mr. Purviance and others, as mentioned in this paper of the 30th of April, has been released, and returned to Morgantown on Sunday 15th June. He relates, that after being captured, he was stripped, a bell put about his neck, and ordered to be burnt. On his way to the place designed for his suffering, he was met by some French traders, who purchased him of the Indians for 50 dollars, supplied him with some clothes, a horse, some money, and every other necessary assistance, by which he has been enabled to return to his friends. Mr Ferguson can give no account of the other prisoners taken with him, as they were seperated immediately on being captured.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Lydia, Watson, Gibralter.
Fortune, Yates, Liverpool.
Schooner Lydia, Loft, Philadelphia.
Sally, Harper, North-Carolina.
Bacchus, M'Cabe, St Eustatia.
Sloop Peggy, White, Baltimore.
Polly, Grimstead, North Carolina.
Chance, Barbe, New-York.
Sally, Pick, ditto.
Charles White ditto.
Saucy Jack, Mann, Philadelphia.
Lydia, Jones, Antigua.
Solicitor General, Wood, ditto.
Two Betseys, Waters, Philadelphia.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Falbrook, Maxwell, Cork,
Brig Betsey, Colloy, London.
Rebecca, Bartlett, St. Bartholomews.
Maria, Smith, Eustatia.
Portland, Whiteside, Whitehaven.
Eliza & Mary, Little, Liverpool.
Polly, Bacon, Haver-de-Grace.
Sloop Betsey, Burlingham, New-York.
Hannah, Boss, Rhode-Island.
Venus, Morgan, Philadelphia.
Portsmouth, Moore, Port au Prince.
Petersburgh Packet, Daggett, Boston.
Nancy, Stephen, New-York.
Fanny, Ingham, Barbadoes.
Portsmouth, Walker, Madeira.

To be Sold,

At public auction, on Thursday the 17th day of July next, before Mr. Anderson's tavern, at 5 o'clock in the evening,

THE SHIP

FRIENDS ADVENTURE,

Virginia built, about two years old, burthen 400 hogsheads, or upwards, with all her materials, now lying at West Point. For particulars inquire of John Cunliffe, Richmond; Donaldson & Stott, Petersburg; John Lupton, Suffolk; John Lawrence, Norfolk; or the Captain on board.

☞ *The said ship will be sold with or without her charter party, for London.*

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held in Richmond, the thirty first day of May, 1788.

MARY POTTIE, Ex'rx. and ARCHIBALD DICK, jun. and CHARLES THOMPSON, Ex'rs. &c. of George Pottie, deceased. } Plaintiffs.

against

BRYAN BRUIN, Defendant.

THE defendant Bryan Bruin not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the Plantiffs by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next Court, and answer the bill of the Plantiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some church in the parish of Frederick in the county of Frederick on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse in the city of Richmond.

GEORGE H. BASKERVILL, C. H. C. C.

At a Court held for Charles City

county, on Thursday the 19th day of April, 1788.

ORDERED, that the Clerk do cause it to be advertised four weeks successively in the Virginia Gazette, notifying to the creditors of the late FREDERICK VICTOR, deceased, that they do bring in their claims against the said decedants estate, that the Court may make orders for the payment thereof, as far as the said decedants estate will extend, and agreeable to the dignity of the debts.

PETER ROYSTER, C. C.

HENRICO, June 24, 1788.

ALL persons are forewarned taking an assignment of a note of hand given by me to one GEORGE BAXTER, (who says he came from Augusta) for the purchase of a mare, who last night about the hour of ten o'clock, came with another man to steel her away, together with another of my horses which they had got in their possession; and which I was fortunate enough to discover and get away from them. The mare purchased is of the following description, viz. A dun colour, has a long mane and tail, appears to have been lately worked in a waggon, judged to be about five years old. I will give a reward of FIVE POUNDS to have Baxter secured in any jail so that he may be brought to justice. He is a short well set man, with long black hair, and may perhaps be discovered by the wounds which he received in a scuffle last evening, viz. A piece taken out of his chin, and his eyes and nose much bruised.

ELISHA PRICE.

TO BE SOLD,
Or exchanged for property in ENGLAND.

A TRACT of LAND in Prince George county, lying upon James river opposite to Westover; about 12 miles from Petersburg, and known by the name of Duchy Hill. There is no houses upon it but a most desirable situation for one; about twenty five acres of meadow ground, an excellent apple orchard and as good a fishery as any upon the river.

Any person wishing to purchase or give property in England for the above-mentioned tract of land, will please to apply to Mr. William Schermer of Richmond, or the subscriber in Hanover-Town.

ROBERT FLEMING.

Hanover-Town, June 24, 1788.

The Subscribers beg leave to inform the public that they have opened a Shop for the MANUFACTORY *of*

TIN WARE,

Next door (in the cross street) to Messr. Rocke's store.

Where any tin ware by the quantity or piece, may be had on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

MICHAEL HICHLER.
WILLIAM COOKE.

Richmond June 16, 1788.

Wright Southgate,

Has imported by the late arrivals,

A general and well chosen assortment of

EUROPEAN and INDIA

GOODS,

Which are now opening and selling off at the lowest prices;

Each article can be afforded for cash, tobacco, ginsang, or any kind of publick securities, at their value.

N B. The above store is kept in the first brick house from the Bridge, where almost every useful article may be had for Ladies and Gentlemen's ware.

Richmond, June 16, 1788.

To be Sold,

On the 2d Thursday in August next, at New Kent courthouse, upon eighteen months credit;

A SMALL PARCEL OF

L A N D,

Containing seven and one half acres,

Lying on the main road leading from the courthouse to Richmond, about half a mile above the said courthouse, the improvements on the said land are a convenient dwelling and store house, kitchen, stable, and some other out houses, with a large garden pailed in, the whole now in good repair, with an exceeding good spring of water. European goods, or country produce, will be received in payment, in three half yearly payments Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to the printer of this paper; or of the subscriber——Who informs the public that he is now provided with a boat and hands, for the purpose of transporting passengers at the ferry, formerly called Webb's ferry, in New Kent county, at which place good entertainment for travellers may be had.

J. L. RAEY.

JUNE 5, 1788.

☞ *For the convenience of those Gentlemen who are indebted to the Editor of this paper,——The following persons (to whom the packet of papers are sent) will receive the different sums due, and in whose hands the accounts are lodged, viz. Mr.* T. Greene, *printer, Fredericksburg. Mr.* John Grammar, *Petersburg. Mr.* John Drivers *Suffolk. Mr.* George Purdie, *Smithfield. Mr.* Smith *Portsmouth. Mr.* Robert Nicolson, *Williamsburg, Mr* Robert Brough, *Hampton.*

POETRY.

A FRAGMENT.

T——s C——e, Esqr;

HOW oft, Eliza, from the world withdrawn,
We trod the flow'ry bank, or verdant lawn;
Dear was that lawn, and dear that beechen shade,
And dear that seat, where first our vows were made;
O! Much love seat, still present to my mind,
Where heart met heart, in tender union join'd;
Methinks e'en now my beauteous maid appears,
Leans on my cheek and bathes it with her tears;
Her long lost lover rises to her view,
Still on her bosom weeps her last adieu;
Again her glowing cheek on mine reclin'd,
I soothe the anguish of her love-sick mind
Prest to her breast, I feel the impassion'd sigh,
And kiss the tear just starting from her eyes;
In tender transport held within my arms,
Her rising blushes speak her soul's alarms;
O! beauteous mourner, here's no cause to fear,
It is your friend, your long lov'd friend that's near;
That friend who found thee, O! thou beauteous maid!
O'erwhelm'd with sorrow in the rural shade;
Who saw thy woes, and ask'd those woes to share,
And gave that pity which he ill could spare
O! form'd for love, from sensual joy refind,
Dear to my heart and tender to my mind.
When first I list'ned to thy love lorn tale,
How my heart trembled when thy cheek turn'd pale.
Quick in my arms I caught thy form divine,
And in sweet anguish mix'd my tears with thine;
Why did I soothe thee, why thy sorrows share,
Why give that pity which I ill could spare.

VIRGINIA, *to wit*:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in RICHMOND, the 21st of November 1787.

THOMAS LIVESAY, Plaintiff.
against
DAVID GRIFFETH and JOHN HARVIE, Esquire. } Defendants.

THE defendant David Griffeth not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rule of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the plaintiff by his Counsel it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next Court and answer the bill of the plaintiff and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some church of the Parish of Russell, in the county of Franklin on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse in the city of Richmond.

(A Copy)
GEORGE H. BASKERVILLE, C. H. C. C.

At a Court held for York county the 17th day of March, 1788.

JEAN LOUIS REY, Plaintiff.
against
DOMINIC SANS, Defendant. } In Chancery.

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance according to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that on enquiry at the Defendants usual place of residence he cannot be found. On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Council, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the third Monday in May next, and answer the Plaintiffs bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at the Church door of the Parish of York Hampton, in the bo rough and county of York, on some Sunday immediate ly after divine service, and at the front door of theCourthouse in the county and borough aforesaid.

A Copy.
ROBERT H. WALLER, C. Y. C.

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE for a hogshead of TOBACCO, passed at Osborne's, in the name of William Williamson, November 7th, 1787, No. 73, 1212, 111, 1102. If the above should be offered for sale, it is hoped the person to whom it is offered will stop it, as a new note is taken out for it, and every other method made use of to have it detected.

JUNE, 11, 1788.

Five Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber (living in Fredericksburg) in May last, a dark mulatto girl who goes by the name of JENNY VALENTINE, and is now lurking about Richmond, at the house of one HANNAH MACKLAND; she has a mother in Williamsburg, and it is probable will go there. I will give the above reward to have her secured in any jail so that I get her, and if brought home, all reasonable charges paid by

THOMAS BROWN.

N B. All persons are forwarned from harbouring or employing the above negro at their peril.

T. B.

MEDICINES
JUST IMPORTED
From LONDON,
And sold Wholesale and Retail by
HUNT & ADAMS,
At their WAREHOUSE
In *Richmond* and *Williamsburg*, *viz.*

Aloes Barbadoes.
——Succotreni.
——Heppetic.
Arsenick white.
——Yellow.
Anniseeds.
Adams Tincture of red Bark.
Anderson's Scots Pills.
Antimony Crude.
Bark Peruvian.
——Red ditto.
Balsam of Tolu.
——Fryars.
——Peru.
——Sulphur.
British oil.
Bateman's Drops.
Balsam Capivi.
——Honey.
——Turlingtons.
Brimstone.
Borox.
Cephalick Snuff.
Cantharides.
innamon.
Chinæ Root.
Caustic Common.
——Lunar.
Colombo Root.
Calomel pl.
Camomile Flowers.
Camphor.
Crem Tartar.
Cochineal.
Court Plaister.
Daffys Elixir.
Dr. Huxam's Tincture of Bark with printed directions.
Dragons Blood.
Emetic Tartar.
Elixir Vitriol aud.
——Aloes.
——Paragoric.
——Stoughton's
Extract Gentian.
Goulard's
Hemlock.
Ether Vitriol.
Flower Sulphur.
Benjamin.
Glauber Salts.
Gum Arabic.
Ammoniadem.
Elimi.
Assafætidæ.
Dragon.
Juniper.
Myrrh.
Opium.
Guaiacum,
Ippicacuana powd.
Isinglass.
Jalap.
Jesuits Bark.
Lavend drops.
Laudanum liquid.
Magnesia
Manna Flake
Common.
Mercury Præcip, red.
White Rhubarb.
Mercury Corrosive Sublimate.
Nitre Purified.
Opium.
Orris Root.
Oil Anniseed.
Castor.
Cinnamon.
Cloves.
Lavender.
Mace.
Mustard Seed.
Nutmegs.
Origanum.
Peppermint.
Vitriol.
Juniper.
Carui.
Thyme.
Pills ex Duobus.
Cochia.
Dr. Hoopers.
Plaistere Diaculum.
Drawing.
Sticking.
Strengthing.
Sal Volatile.
Hartshorn Volat.
Ammon Crude.
Spermacæte.
Smelling bottles for the head-ach—cut and plain with Salts.
Spirit Nitri sweet.
Vitriol.
Sarsaparilla.
Seammony.
Sennæ.
Sago.
Sugar of Lead.
Syringes.
Tooth Powder.
Brushes.
Tincture Myrrh.
Turmerick Root.
Valerian ditto.
Vitriol white and blue.
Verdigrease.
Volatile salt of vinegar for the head-ach, fainting or hysteric fits.
Patent Medicines of all sorts and Drugg's.
Perfumery, &c.

SNUFF & TOBACCO,
Manufactured in the best manner.
And Sold very Reasonably.

VIRGINIA to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond, the 21st of Nov. 1787.

THOMAS LIVESAY, Plaintiff.
against
ARTHUR DUFF, Defendant.

THE defendant ARTHUR DUFF, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the plantiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next court, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of the order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of Russell, in the county of Franklin, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse, in the city of Richmond.

(A copy)
GEORGE H. BASKERVILLE, C. H. C.

Just Published,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
THE LAWS,
Passed last SESSION.

Just Imported,
From London, and to be sold at T. NICOLSON's Printing Office, a choice collection of
MAGAZINES,
Neatly Bound and Lettered,
Of which are the FOLLOWING:

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